PERMANENT FILE RM 1002

The Volunteer

. . . a newsletter by and for the Volunteers of the Peace Corps

AUGUST, 1962 | Vol. 1, NO. 8 | Peace Corps, Washington 25, D.C.

SECOND THOUGHTS

Eleven months ago the first Peace Corps Volunteers left for their assignments in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Faced with a great variety of problems and challenges, they have helped the Peace Corps grow from a new idea to a successful reality. In letters to Washington a number of Volunteers have offered reappraisals of both problems, accomplishments and the overall objectives of the Peace Corps.

George Dewan in Sierra Leone writes: "As the Peace Corps idea becomes more real and functional I begin to realize more and more what a rare and wonderful opportunity this whole thing becomes for everyone involved. The need for education is desperate, and the appreciation we have been getting from people on all levels is no less than astounding.

"Some are a little hesitant to believe that we would give up the luxuries of America, the good jobs, the money and the conveniences for that which West Africa has to offer, but they are nonetheless glad to have us. One student said to me, 'I really don't understand why you would want to do this, but welcome.' This is not to say that many do not grasp the underlying idealism involved, but many find it difficult to believe that it springs from American soil. I think that the best explanation we can give is an operational one: visible and tangible evidence of Americans living and working here for someone else's interest.

"The question, 'Why did you join the Peace Corps?' which has plagued us all from the beginning, becomes less and less academic. One no longer has to resort to abstract philosophical arguments and platitudes (true as they might be). I now find myself in the midst of the answer, surrounded by a situation which cries out in self-explanation."

* * *

However, not all the Volunteers feel so secure in their purpose, nor can they so readily define their particular assignments.

Some feel that their assigned job is merely a vehicle for more important "after hours" work they can do in their host country. Others find that they can contribute most significantly through their technical skills. For example, a Volunteer teaching in South East Asia writes: "We live in a narrow intellectual world here and a strong feeling of accomplishment and contribution is hard to find as a counter-balance. I look at our job here now as primarily a public relations job, or more properly, a job in bettering international understanding. And this cannot be a job in itself, but must be a by-product of our daily living and working here. Our job in the school thus serves as a justification for our being here while at the same time contributing something to the country."

(Continued on page 7)

PRESIDENT KENNEDY ADDRESSES PEACE CORPS

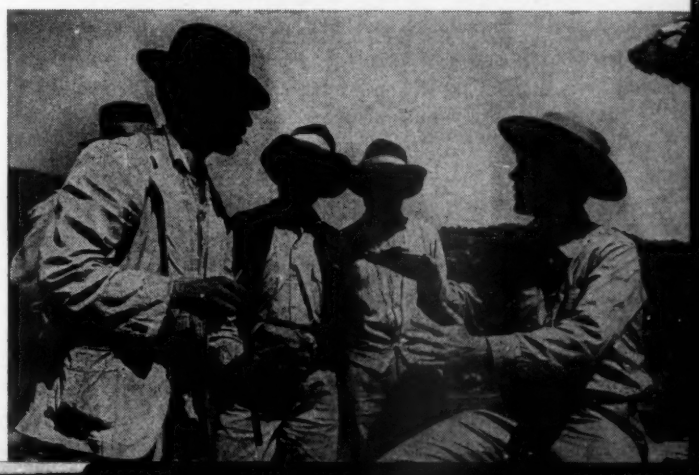
"To be able to make a maximum effort to serve peace in time of maximum danger I would consider the most satisfactory of human experiences."

With these words, President Kennedy greeted members of the Peace Corps staff in Washington on June 14 —the anniversary of the selection of the first candidates to enter Peace Corps training.

More than 100 trainees, preparing at educational institutions in the District of Columbia area for projects in Nepal, Afghanistan and Venezuela, also were in the audience as the President met for the first time with the Washington staff. The gathering was held in the United States Chamber of Commerce building across the street from Peace Corps headquarters.

(Continued on page 4)

Ron Atwater and Colombian campesinos work out details of construction for rural school.



Marriage and Pregnancy Policies Set

Following months of soul-searching and spirited discussion within the organization and with Representatives in the field, the Peace Corps has established official policies concerning Volunteers who wish to marry and Volunteer wives who become pregnant during their service overseas.

The policies were developed to safeguard the interests of the individual Volunteer, the Peace Corps and the host country and, in the case of the pregnancy policy, to protect the health and welfare of the expectant mother and her child. Both policies focus on the basic question: can the individuals involved continue to serve effectively as Peace Corps Volunteers?

When the Peace Corps was established, it was decided to accept married Volunteers only if both husband and wife could qualify and if they had no dependents under the age of 18. Unresolved, however, was the status of the Volunteer who wishes to marry and the Volunteer husband and wife who become parents during their terms of service.

There have been several marriages within the Peace Corps and between Volunteers and non-Volunteers; more have been planned. Several Volunteer wives are pregnant.

Because the problems are many (morale; financial, legal, medical, etc.), the policies received a thorough review in all the offices and divisions of the Peace Corps in Washington. Principally involved were the Office of Program Development and Operations, the Division of Volunteer Field Support, the Office of the General Counsel and the Medical Program Division.

The final policy decisions were made by the Director, after studying several detailed opinions. On July 6 memoranda from the Director were sent to all Peace Corps Representatives advising them of the policies and explaining the reasons for them.

In all cases, the Peace Corps Representative will have the final say as to whether a Volunteer may continue in service after marriage or whether a Volunteer couple may continue in service during and after pregnancy.

The detailed policies, now in the hands of the Representatives, spell out specific considerations involved when Volunteers wish to marry each other or non-Volunteers (either American citizens or foreign nationals) and, in the case of pregnancies, the conditions under which both husband and wife or the husband alone may be continued in service.

Volunteers planning to marry and Volunteer couples expecting babies are urged to consult their Representative, who can advise them of the Peace Corps policy as it applies to them.

The Peace Corps medical office recently completed a guide to give Volunteers further information and advice on maintaining personal health overseas. The guide reemphasizes the importance of reporting personal health conditions to the Peace Corps doctor or local physician and stresses that Volunteers must give serious consideration to any illness or injury, no mater how minor. The Peace Corps will send the guide to Volunteers in all countries during the month of August.

PEACE CORPS HANDBOOK

A 44-page Peace Corps Handbook is being distributed to new trainees as they are invited to training.

Designed principally to introduce trainees to the Peace Corps and to explain Peace Corps programs, policies and activities to them, the new Handbook also is being sent to all Volunteers abroad for their information, and for their suggestions and criticisms.

Although every branch of the Washington office helped to preprae this first edition of the Handbook and attempted to present as accurate a picture as possible, it is hoped that those who know the Peace Corps best—the Volunteers in the field—will come forward with suggestions or criticisms in order that future editions of the Handbook may be improved.

The Handbook also is being sent to the Volunteers overseas because it might be helpful in explaining the Peace Corps to host country co-workers and friends, and it might clarify some questions in the Volunteers' minds about Peace Corps policies.

The Handbook ranges over such topics as training, selection, planning and evaluation, the Volunteer overseas, the Peace Corps Representative and Volunteer field support. It concludes with a look at "The Years Ahead" which emphasizes future career opportunities for Volunteers following their tour of service.

FIRST YEAR CENSUS

As of July 15, there were 1,107 Volunteers overseas. In the 11 months since the first group arrived in Ghana only 13 Volunteers have left the Peace Corps.

Reasons for leaving the Peace Corps have varied. Seven Volunteers—or .06%—returned because they were unable to adjust to their particular assignments. Three resigned due to circumstances beyond their control, such as death or serious illness in their families. One voluntarily resigned after the postcard incident in Nigeria and two came home for personal reasons.

Of the 13 Volunteers who have come home, eight have resigned and five have been terminated. Five came home from Asia, five from Latin America and three from Africa. 11 of these were men and two were women. Eight of the 13 Volunteers had been abroad three months or less.

Randy Longcore offers a blistered hand in proof of his part in building Ugbaike Water Tower.

WATER FOR UGBAIKE

"One of the greatest needs of many Nigerians is water," writes Dave Pibel, history teacher at Nsukka University. "In some areas, people have to walk ten miles to fill a three-gallon clay pot. Although the government is sinking bore-holes all over Nigeria, the need is still felt strongly in many places."

When the Ministry of Works offered tools, masons, carpenters and its own supervisors to build a water tower for the village of Ugbaike, 15 Peace Corps teachers on vacation from duties at nearby Nsukka University leapt at the chance to assist.

Although Ugbaike already had a water pump, its 850 gallon capacity was insufficient to serve the population of 8,000. The Ministry of Internal Affairs proposed a steel and cement tank to hold 6,000 gallons of water for the people of the village.

Energy poured in from all points to raise the proposed water tower. Peace Corps English, History and Science teachers were, according to Dave Pibel, "soon learning how to make concrete blocks, cut the reinforcing steel, mix mortar and lay bricks. Every day we saw the clay pots lined up before the two taps with hundreds of people waiting patiently for their turn." The tower under construction was soon to offer four times as many taps.

Nsukka students gathered to assist or watch in fascination their erstwhile university lecturers struggle with cement sacks and steel rods. Local women dug sand and stone, broke it up and carried it to the site. The village itself contributed ten men each day for labor. A Baptist missionary from North Carolina and an Irish priest also took trowels in hand.

Dave reports, "The women got a few bruises and the men a few blisters [see photo], but this was a small price to pay for the satisfaction we received from creating what seemed like the most inspiring structure in the world—[the water tower] standing by the side of a small dirt road in the bush."

At the unveiling of the new water tower more than 1,500 people came from surrounding villages to hear the Honorable J. U. Nwodo, Minister of Local Government in Eastern Nigeria, speak:

(Continued on page 7)

WASHINGTON CONSORTIUM

Seven internationally oriented universities in the Washington D.C. area have temporarily joined forces in a unique educational consortium to train some 600 of the almost 2,000 Volunteers now preparing for overseas assignments. The Universities working together in this enterprise are Georgetown, American University, George Washington, The University of Maryland, Howard, Catholic University and the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. As Lawrence E. Dennis, Associate Director for Peace Corps Volunteers has observed, "the Washington Consortium represents an exciting new dimension for higher education as well as for the Peace Corps."

To handle the complexities of this task, the seven universities have pooled their total resources. Some offer dormitory and classroom space, others contribute faculty members. The Embassies of the recipient countries are also assisting in the Consortium, and have supplied specialists in area and language studies.

Fringe benefits of a Washington training site are numerous. Some of the trainees have been addressed by President Kennedy and former Ambassador Chester Bowles, while others have accompanied Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas on one of his favorite walks—a 12-mile hike, up the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

A few statistics help illustrate the scope and novelty of this educational venture. The Ethiopia project, with over 300 teachers, will increase enrollment in Ethiopian secondary schools from 6,000 to 10,000, and is the largest program ever undertaken by the Peace Corps. At the other end of the scale, the Senegal contingent of six teachers is the smallest. The groups studying Nepali and Amharic (the language spoken in Ethiopia) are the largest ever to be taught these languages in any institution in the United States.

In addition to teachers, the twelve groups training in Washington include: nurses, doctors, fishermen, farmers, geologists, community development workers, and mechanics, who will soon be leaving for their assignments in Ethiopia, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Turkey, Afghanistan, Cyprus, Nepal, Ecuador, Venezuela, British Honduras and Sierra Leone.

Until October, when all twelve groups will have left for their assignments overseas, the Consortium will make Washington a dynamic microcosm of the Peace Corps around the world.

Downbeat, the bi-weekly music magazine, has offered free subscriptions to Peace Corps Volunteers abroad.

If you would like to receive *Downbeat,* please order your subscriptions by household. You may write:

Pat Kennedy
Volunteer Field Support
Peace Corps—Room 814
Washington 25, D.C.

Mountaineers Join Peace Corps

A favorable attitude toward mountains will be a necessary requirement for Peace Corps Volunteers headed for Nepal in September. Though their main duties will lie in secondary and university teaching and agricultural extension work, this group of about 75 Volunteers will also have to deal with Nepal's high slopes and awesome summits.

But Volunteers new at mountain-scaling need fear no lack of expert guidance. Peace Corps Representative to Nepal, Robert H. Bates, and his Deputy, William F. Unsoeld, are among the world's foremost mountaineers.

Dr. Bates was a member of the Third American Karakoram Expedition, which in 1953 set an American altitude record of 26,000 feet on the slopes of K2, the second-highest mountain in the world. He is co-author of the well-known book describing that event, *K2, The Savage Mountain*. Dr. Bates, who holds a doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania, is on leave from his position in the English Department at Philips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, where he also has been coach of the ski team.

Dr. Unsoeld was a member of the American assault on Maklu in Nepal, and, as Dr. Bates, has also participated in three other expeditions to the high Himalayas. A graduate of the Pacific School of Theology, he has taught at Oberlin College (Ohio) and most recently has been an Assistant Professor of Philosophy and Religion at Oregon State University. Sir Edmund Hilary, first conqueror of Mt. Everest, described Unsoeld as "the finest mountaineer in the western hemisphere."

A once-isolated nation on the northern flank of India, Nepal boasts the world's largest collection of mountains over 8,000 meters tall. The highest point in Nepal is the highest point in the world—the over 29,000 foot crest of Mount Everest.

Dr. Bates and Dr. Unsoeld's climbing techniques will equip them for much more than occasional diversion in Nepal. Due to long isolation and to the ruggedness of its terrain, Nepal is almost without roads. The trails which lead from one town to another through some of the most scenic landscape in the world are designed for nothing more than the human foot.

Though Volunteers are not encouraged to develop Everest-scaling skill, under the tutelege of doctors Bates and Unsoeld they should become proficient pathfinders in lofty Nepal.

President Kennedy Addresses Peace Corps *(Continued from page 1)*

The President was greeted with an enthusiastic standing ovation as he entered the hall and he began his remarks with the wry comment: "I never thought I would get such a warm reception at the Chamber of Commerce, and I don't think I ever will again."

The President voiced pride in the success of the Peace Corps to date, which he credited to the tireless efforts of the Volunteers and the staff.

"You have brought to government service a sense of morale and a sense of enthusiasm and real commitment which has been absent from too many governmental agencies for too many years."

The President expressed the hope that "when we have moved on to other work inevitably, the sense of having worked for the government during important days will be the greatest source of pride to all of us.

"They may ask you what you have done in the sixties for your country, and you will be able to say 'I served in the Peace Corps, I served in the United States Government,' and I think that people will recognize that you have made your contribution."

Following his 10 minute talk, the President answered questions from members of the audience for about half an hour on topics ranging from foreign policy and the space program to the fluctuations of the stock market.

In discussing the relationship between the Peace Corps and present U.S. foreign policy, the President said that "the Peace Corps gives us an opportunity to emphasize a very different part of our American character, which has really been the motivation for American foreign policy or much of it since Woodrow Wilson, and that is the idealistic sense of purpose which I think motivates us.

"The Peace Corps, it seems to me, gives this particular side of American life a channel for expression and also gives us a chance to express it overseas."

Aware of the limitations of the Peace Corps concept, the President added:

"I am not saying that we have enough teachers to teach all the people English who are today unable to speak it; that we have enough engineers to survey in Tanganyika every road; that we have enough people who are familiar with farming to teach farming to everyone who needs it.

"I know that foreign aid has been subjected to criticism recently, because they say there are not enough capital resources in the Free World to materially affect the lives of all the millions of people who live on the edge of starvation. That may be true, but [the Peace Corps] does indicate a sense of hope . . . and it does give us a chance to call attention to a side of life which is extremely important and which is so frequently ignored."

The President said he hoped that the Peace Corps would become "one of the great recruiting grounds for the Foreign Service" because Peace Corps men and women "are exactly the kind of people whom we want to get into the Foreign Service—the kind we need.

"What we want here in the National Government and what we need are some new faces with new thoughts, and I am hopeful that those of you who are in the Peace Corps will regard this as only the first step in governmental service.

"The place to be in the 1960's, I believe, is in the service of our country," the President concluded, "and it is for that reason that I want to thank you for beginning that voyage in 1962."

Nurse Pat Browne treats a burn patient at Lyallpur District Hospital. Pat is one of the six nurses in the group of 27 diversely skilled Volunteers working in West Pakistan. Volunteers range from teachers of chemistry, botany and zoology to librarians, agricultural workers and engineers. One of the earliest groups in the field, they have been in West Pakistan since December, 1961, and are now working in eight different areas of the country.

Agricultural workers Harold Hill and James Landmesser check a wheat crop at Agriculture University Research Farm, Lyallpur.

Pakistan Representative Maurice Sill—and friend.

WEST PAKISTAN

Photos: Bill Guth, PCV, Dacca

Chemistry teacher Robert Morris conducts a biology experiment at the College of Animal Husbandry in Lahore.

Teacher Willie Douglas and Pakistani load dirt for bridge building project near Lahore.

Spotlight on Sports

From track and tennis in Ghana, to volleyball in Colombia, playing fields are becoming a great ground of common interest and enthusiasm for Peace Corps Volunteers, their students and their host country compatriots. Teachers are taking on coaching responsibilities in schools in Africa; engineers and agricultural workers are finding free hours to supervise and participate in sports programs in Latin America; Volunteers in Asia are constructing basketball and volleyball courts and engaging in intramural games.

And, beyond kindling local enthusiasm for competitive sports, in many instances Peace Corps Volunteers are bolstering national interest as well. As in Ghana, governments of growing countries are offering regional and national athletic competition to encourage among their youth individual skills, self-discipline and interest in good health. The development of athletics will lead to a broader international role for some nations, who are preparing their youth for Olympic competition.

Even an English teacher can do a great deal to improve his students' athletic abilities, as Mike Shea has proven at Abuaskwa School in Kibi, Ghana. Mike's appointment as Games Master coincided with a new policy for regional and national secondary school competition announced by the Ghana Director of Sports.

As track was named the major area of competition, Mike and his students set out to sharpen Abuaskwa's prowess in field sports. They built a seven-lane, quarter-mile track, and hauled enough saw dust from a local mill to make a throwing ring for javelin, shotput and discus events.

Practice for the forthcoming regional and national meets was enlivened by the dual and triangular meets Mike arranged with teams from two other Kibi region schools where Bob Krisco and John Demos teach.

The Director of Regional Sports chose the new track at Abuaskwa as the site of the regional competition. 23 out of a possible 54 of Mike's athletes qualified for the national meet in Accra.

* * *

PCVs are not only helping support national programs. In some instances they have introduced a sport where it has never before been played on an organized basis.

For example, Volunteers in St. Lucia began playing basketball in the island. Then PCV Carlos Naranjo, who is an instructor in Teacher Education in Castries, helped form an Island Basketball League, of which he was later appointed coach. Rolfe Leary, agriculture and forestry instructor, serves as captain of another new team formed locally. As a player, Carlos recently made headlines as top-scorer on still another new team, the "St. Lucia All Island."

Community Development Workers Enrique Morales and Jim Mullins coach young Colombians in volleyball.
Photo: Black Star

Photo: Black Star

Mike Shea and Ghanaian students forsake track long enough to work on tennis technique.

Basketball is also moving into the spotlight in Ghana. Nathan Gross, a French and history teacher in Swedru, writes, "Eight or ten of us are trying to work out a basketball demonstration school in cooperation with the National Director of Sports. They are trying to push basketball here in preparation for the next Olympic Games, so we will demonstrate and play against town teams, armed service teams, and others in Ghana."

In Lahore, West Pakistan, Jim Chapman and Jim McKay, among others, formed a Peace Corps basketball team. When last heard from they had reached the semi finals in a Pakistani tournament.

The success of such projects and growing world wide interest in competitive sports are reflected in the Peace Corps plans for the future. More than ten countries in Latin America, Africa and South East Asia have requested physical education instructors, coaches or recreation leaders.

In response to these requests several groups are now in training or scheduled to start in the fall for a variety of projects involving physical education. Among countries to which Peace Corps athletes will go are: British Honduras, Cameroons, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Tunisia, Ceylon and Thailand.

Projects vary in purpose and size. Four physical education teachers recently arrived in Caracas, Venezuela, to assist YMCA leaders there. Late this year, Colombia will receive the largest physical education contingent yet in the Peace Corps.

In British Honduras, where all school sports have to date been taught by untrained volunteer teachers,

(Continued on next page)

Second Thoughts *(Continued from page 1)*

On the other hand, a Volunteer teaching in West Africa feels that in the situation there, his major contribution lies in the exercise of his professional skill. "Be a good teacher. No more is expected and no less is required of you . . . In the first and final analysis we stand or fall on this . . . Honest dissatisfaction may be easily misinterpreted, miscues unwarrantedly mishandled. But the unbeatable defense is good teaching."

* * *

Some Volunteers feel that what progress they make must inevitably be slow and perhaps unseen for some time to come. As a community development worker in Colombia says: "To most people the Peace Corps means a step forward in United States policy and assistance. However, I fear that their high hopes (and mine) are a bit too idealistic. That is, we will not perform miracles in Colombia, South America or the world. Work will proceed slowly—as it should to be done correctly.

"Large changes will not come overnight as I suspect many trainees believe. It will take a long and frustrating and tiring period before we realize our goal. Only with persistent dedication will we succeed. 'You must do the best you can, with what you have, where you are. No more, no less.' "

On the other hand, a teacher in a new African republic is impressed by the national sense of purpose and the determination of the people to achieve and realize results quickly.

"Teachers, literally, are classroom pioneers in a sense which has become rare in the United States. In Africa's much-talked-about social revolution, education is the great lever between the old and new, separating generations by centuries. Peace Corps teachers work with the country itself, in a race against time, to train the administrators and technicians who are indispensable in running a modern state."

Many Volunteers, thinking about what they will leave behind them when they return to the United States, agree with Fred McClusky in Colombia when he says: "On the one hand we can build schools, roads, and houses; these projects are more sensational, immediately visible. But the material changes must be accompanied by changes in thought, in habit, attitude, and knowledge of how to use these material things . . . Otherwise, you get funny incongruities like the American Indian who drives a Cadillac, but lives in an adobe hut and can't read or write."

* * *

In an article in "The Voluntario," newsletter of Philippines Volunteers, one teacher's aide suggested that to achieve these changes, concrete goals must precede ideological ones:

"Upon my arrival here I was alive with all sorts of ideas, but then I gave my big ideas a second thought. I had come here to help in the school and community. However, *help* in the United States implies an association of equals. Our American lives are oriented to a system of human equality . . . Every Filipino I met told me I was, and treated me as, his superior. I need not review the status and respect lavished on all the Volunteers. The Filipinos told me that, as an American, I was rich and omnipotent. The obvious corollary to be drawn from this was their inferiority to me. They call this their 'colonial mentality' which manifests itself in their evaluation of and reverence for Americanism. . . .

"If I had accepted the position of leadership and begun all sorts of projects, then by doing *for* them and not *with* them, I would only have fostered their inferiority complex, which is founded on their false conception of what an American is. Therefore, I spent my first weeks simply trying to correct the erroneous image they had of me.

"When I return after the summer vacation, I don't intend to do a single thing *for* these people . . . I don't want to be another rich Uncle Sam who bestows his blessings and then departs after two years. If after my departure the good people of Antique Province can say to each other, 'Look at our wonderful irrigation system we built by ourselves,' instead of saying, 'We are very poor, not like the United States; the Cano who was here five years ago was interested in building an irrigation system for our thirsty crops, but by and by he went back to the States,' then I will consider myself a success."

Sports *(Continued from page 6)*

Peace Corps physical education instructors will train teachers and coaches. They will also set up sports programs for youth clubs.

Fifteen physical education teachers will go to Thailand. In addition to their teaching assignment, they will assist with the training and selection of young Thais interested in competing for a place on Thai Olympic Teams.

Twenty physical education advisors are training to go to Tunisia, where they will work in camps for homeless and abandoned children.

Water for Ugbaike *(Continued from page 3)*

"This water tank is not only a great asset to your health and convenience; it is a symbol of cooperation and friendly partnership," he said. "The people of Inyi and Ugbaike were joined in building it by men and women of the American Peace Corps, by members of the Man O' War Bay Club at the University, and by a few other friends. 'Labor is gold.' One does not have to be rich to achieve progress, and you have proved this." Nwodo continued, "I most warmly congratulate you and all who took part in the building of this symbol of progress on its foundation of cooperation between Government, Council and People, and of international friendship and mutual help."

LATEST OVERSEAS DEPARTURES

To: La Paz, Bolivia
Date: June 29, 1962

Catherine Abitz, Schofield, Wisc.
James Allen, Bunker Hill, Ill.
Donald Bullock, Concord, N.H.
Irene Charles, Montcoal, W.Va.
Pat Connolly, Chicago, Ill.
Nancy Crawford, Rumford, R.I.
Mary Cross, Ridgefield, Wash.
Lois Duffin, Alameda, Cal.
Wendell Farrelly, Chicago, Ill.
Robert Fergerstrom, Honolulu, Hawaii
Oscar Garcia, Jackson Heights, N.Y.
Daniel Goldsmith, Chicago, Ill.
Anna Graziano, Utica, N.Y.
Prudence Ingerman, Carversville, Pa.
Jean Johnson, Sausalito, Cal.
Shirley Lemieux, Manchester, N.H.
Callie Lund, Tacoma, Wash.
Geral Marr, Lismore, Minn.
James McTigue, Braintree, Mass.
Ray Morris, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rose Navarro, Chicago, Ill.
Linda Nicholaides, Hillsborough, Cal.
Anna Peabody, Redwood City, Cal.
Jon Perry, Grove City, Pa.
Robert Reece, Kansas City, Mo.
Thomas Schabarum, Arcadia, Cal.
Margaret Schwartz, Excelsior, Minn.
Victoria Seaman, Davenport, Iowa
Elizabeth Stafford, Covington, Ky.
Michael Sydoriak, Los Angeles, Cal.
Nancy Turner, Cary, N.C.
Frances Valdez, Trinidad, Colo.
John Vander Ley, Chicago, Ill.
Patricia Vessel, Fargo, N.D.
Judith Worms, New Munich, Minn.
Paul Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio

To: Santiago, Chile
Date: June 29, 1962

Beverly Boucher, Lawton, Okla.
Donald Boucher, Lawton, Okla.
Susan Brodey, Far Rockaway, N.Y.
Ida Chambliss, Roba, Alabama
Roberta Cooke, Meriden, Conn.
Nancy Gannaway, Lockport, Ill.
Patricia Hannah, Santa Ana, Cal.
Milton Katz, Cleveland, Ohio
Marion McCullam, Santa Cruz, Cal.
Robert McCullam, Santa Cruz, Cal.
Carol Meyer, Welch, Minn.
Richard Meyer, Welch, Minn.
Caroline Minto, Chico, Cal.
Preston Minto, Chico, Cal.
Joan Muth, Huntington, W.Va.
Sharon Stone, Northridge, Cal.
Elizabeth Sutherland, Mathis, Tex.
Nancy Tanner, Henderson, Ky.

To: Caracas, Venezuela
Date: June 29, 1962

William Belenis, Richmond, Cal.
Robert Frembling, Redding, Cal.
Daniel Gadra, Buffalo, N.Y.
James Gavin, Longmeadow, Mass.
Joseph Jaycox, Chicago, Ill.
Ronald Lattanzio, Staten Island, N.Y.
Clayton Marshall, Peoria, Ill.
William Metzger, Utica, N.Y.
Rafael Nieves, Chicago, Ill.
James Oliver, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jerome Page, Denver, Colo.
Willard Prior, Oneida, N.Y.
Jerome Reinisch, Bronx, N.Y.
Irvin Rinehart, Parkersburg, W.Va.
Kenneth Throlson, Cheyenne, N.D.
Charles Venator, Ottumwa, Iowa
Richard Woodard, Utica, N.Y.

To: Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Date: July 11, 1962

Bennie Barela, Las Cruces, N.M.
Edward Brand, Manhattan Beach, Cal.
Donald Close, Allentown, Pa.
Jose DeRosa, San Diego, Cal.
Charles DeBose, Akron, Ohio
Michael Dillon, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
Jerry Dupuy, Gorman, Tex.
Marion Ford, Paris, Tex.
Russell Fosdick, Youngstown, Ohio
John Geistweidt, Mason, Tex.
John Greenough, Fort Smith, Ark.
Vernon Guilliams, Butterfield, Minn.
Harvey Hartley, North Lima, Ohio
Bernard Isaacson, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Charles Loughran, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dale Martin, Long Creek, Ore.
Levi Phillips, Hinesville, Ga.
Wesley Stewart, Toledo, Ohio
Jess Stone, Englewood, Colo.
Robert Williams, Framingham, Mass.
Nathan Witham, Newcastle, Maine

To. Somali Republic
Date: July 12, 1962

Edward Archer, New York, N.Y.
Nancy Barnes, St. Elmo, Ill.
John Bayer, San Jose, Cal.
Bobby Beverly, Detroit, Mich.
Richard Beyer, East Lansing, Mich.
Randall Blair, Salinas, Cal.
George Bond, Springfield, Pa.
Laurence Bourassa, Lincoln, N.H.
Mary Brinkmann, Port Arthur, Tex.
Aileen Cochrane, Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.
Carl Dalcanton, San Diego, Cal.
Henry Dalle Ave, Ragsdale, Ind.
Harold Dower, Minneapolis, Minn.
Ruth Evans, Waco, Tex.
Ethan Gologor, Bronx, N.Y.
Walter Hendricks, Tulsa, Okla.
Robert Kalian, Yonkers, N.Y.
Martin Kaplan, Queens, N.Y.
John Klima, Bridgton, Maine
Allen Krakower, Burbank, Cal.
Robert Laird, Austin, Tex.
Emerita Latkovski, Louisville, Ky.
Maryl Levine, Pittsburgh, Pa.
William Levine, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Diane Magri, Clifton, N.J.
Salvatore Magri, Clifton, N.J.
Philip Michael, Vermillion, S.D.
Thomas Minnis, Knoxville, Tenn.
Robert Moss, McAlester, Okla.
John O'Rourke, San Francisco, Cal.
Anne Petitjean, Seattle, Wash.
Paul Postlewait, Costa Mesa, Cal.
Joel Rasmusson, San Diego, Cal.
Thomas Ris, Denver, Colo.
Janet Schomaker, Port Huron, Mich.
John Shearer, Santa Rosa, Cal.
Emilie Smith, Mt. Pleasant, S.C.
Charles Smith, Kingsport, Tenn.
Boris Sojka, San Francisco, Cal.
Carole Sojka, San Francisco, Cal.
Walter Stewart, Wilmette, Ill.
Wayne Sumner, Tracy, Cal.
Burton Unger, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Carol Watson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Michael Werner, Fostoria, Ohio

PEACE CORPS
WASHINGTON 25. D.C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

AIR MAIL

MR DON ROMINE
PEACE CORPS
WASHINGTON 25, D C

1